

## CLAIMS

1. A stereomicroscope (1) for magnifying a subject (T) by means of at least one zoom (22) through which, in the operating state, a subject beam (K1) emitted  
5 from the subject (T) is directed,  
wherein the stereomicroscope (1) comprises a first deflection device (P4), arranged physically behind the zoom (22) in the light direction, for deflecting the light beam directed through the zoom (22) into a direction that deviates by more than  $\pm 135^\circ$  from the direction of the subject beam (K1) or from a  
10 direction parallel thereto in the same direction.
2. The stereomicroscope according to Claim 1, wherein the first deflection device (P4) deflects the light beam (A2) directed through the zoom (22) substantially into the direction opposite to the subject beam (K1) or into a direction parallel  
15 thereto in the same direction.
3. The stereomicroscope according to Claim 1 or 2, wherein the first deflection device (P4) deflects the light beam (A2) directed through the zoom (22) substantially toward the subject (T).  
20
4. The stereomicroscope according to Claim 1, 2, or 3, wherein it comprises a second deflection device (P5), arranged physically behind the first deflection device (P4) in the light direction, for deflecting into a tube (4) the light beam (A4) deflected by the first deflection device (P4), the deflected light beam (A4)  
25 optionally acquiring a direction opposite to the light beam (A1) passing through the zoom (22).

5. The stereomicroscope according to Claim 4, the zoom (22) being arranged substantially perpendicular to the subject beam (K1) and the stereomicroscope (1) comprising a third deflection device (P1), arranged physically in front of the zoom (22) in the light direction, for deflecting the subject beam (K1) into the zoom (22), wherein the second deflection device (P5) and the third deflection device (P1) are arranged physically next to one another.
6. The stereomicroscope according to Claim 5, the deflection devices (P1, P5) comprising light-reflecting surfaces having a front side for reflecting subject beams or light beams (K1, A2, A3) and a rear side, wherein the second deflection device (P5) and the third deflection device (P1) are arranged with their rear sides toward one another, and preferably are joined to one another.
7. The stereomicroscope according to Claim 5 or 6, wherein a tube (4) is arranged physically behind the second deflection device (P5) in the light direction; and the second deflection device (P5) and third deflection device (P1) are embodied pivotably or rotatably in such a way that the subject beam (K1) is guidable into the tube (4), bypassing the zoom (22).
8. The stereomicroscope according to Claim 5, 6, or 7, wherein a mirror layer (S or S') that reflects light on both sides is arranged between the second deflection device (P5) and the third deflection device (P1).
9. The stereomicroscope according to any of Claims 5 through 8, wherein the second deflection device (P5) and the third deflection device (P1) are embodied together in one piece.
10. The stereomicroscope according to any of Claims 5 through 9, wherein the first, second, or third deflection device (P4, P5, P1) comprises optical devices to eliminate an image reversal.

11. The stereomicroscope according to Claim 10, wherein the optical devices encompass roof edges or intermediate images.